

AMERICAN

Arms of John Williams, of Boston, Mass.

By MARY S. LOCKWOOD, Genealogist.

VIII. On a mount, vert. a cross crosslet-crest

of Very Rev. Samuel Adams of Northlands, Co. Cavan. Other crests records of the Adams

family will be given from week to week.

ADAMS, RICHARD-Born June 14, 1719, at Plymouth, Mass.; died August, 1765, at Cushing, Me. Married Mary Carver; had a son, Richard, who married Elizabeth Moody; had a grandson, Robert, who married Mary Scott.

Scott.

Served in the 4th Lincoln County militin as Captain of 9th company, July, 1778.

ADAMS, SAMUEL-Born 1749; died Aug. 31, 1818, at Shefheld, Mass. Married Eunice—; had a daughter, Phoebe, who married Timothy Mansfeld; had a grandson, William C., who married Martha Granger.

Enjisted from Farmington County May 26. Timothy Mansfield: had a grandson, William C. who married Martha Granger.

Enlisted from Farmington, Count., May 26, 1777. Discharged March 26, 1789.

ADAMS, WILLIAM—Born in Great Brittin. Married Mary Flannagau; had a daughter, Mary Ann, who married Lebbeus Porter; had a grandson, Warren H., who married Marchard. Enlisted Sept.

21, 1777. in Capt. Jennings's company.

Tiger's head, erminols, maned, argenters a grandson, Warren H., who married Marchard. Enlisted Sept.

Served as Surgeon in the Pennsylvania Line. Was a member of the Society of the Cincinnatt.

Cincinnati.

ADAMS, JOSEPH-Born Jan. 17, 1723, at Newington, N. H.; died at Barnstead, N. H. Married Jemima Gliman; had a daughter, Abigail, who married William Janvin; had a grandson, Joseph Adams, who married Ann Colcord.*

ed to Col. Stark's regiment as Sur-Served in Col. Stark's regiment as Surgeon, 1775. Signer of Association Test.

ADAMS, JAMES-Married Mary Irvine; had a son, Christopher Cark, who married Susan Johnston; had a granddaughter, Penelope Lynch, who married John Andrews.

Served at first as drummer, later as Corporal in the Virginia troops, and for his services received land bounts.

ADAMS, JAMES-Born April 14, 1737, in Vermont. Married Submit Purchase; had a son, Jonathan, who married Sally Daniels; had a granddaughter, Mirlam, who married Jacob Sheldon.

Served as Sergeant in Capt. Ebenezer Al-

Jacob Sheldon."
Served as Sergeaut in Capt. Ebenezer Allen's company from July 3, 1777, to July 23, 1777; also served as private in Capt. John Spafford's company October, 1780, and again Spafford's company Octo for a short time in 1781.



Hagle, displayed, vert-crest of Browne, Bart., of Sussex. Other crests and

family will be given from week to week.

BROWN, DAVID-Born June 18, 1756, at Eastham, Mass.; died 1828, at Buxport, Me, Married Rachael Caboon; had a daughter, Sai ly, who married Reuben Arey; had a grand-son, Richard, who married Martha Davis.* Enlisted in Capt. Pritchard's company, 3d Mass. Regt., April 7, 1777, as private; was appointed Corporal July 27, 1778, and Ser-

appointed Corporal July 27, 1778, and Sergeant October, 1780.

BROWN, DAVID—Born June 3, 1744, at Eastham, Mass.; died at Bangor, Me. Married Hannah Alden; had a daughter, Elizabeth, who married Ezekhel Rich; Served as Lieutenant in Capt. John Hall's company, which marched Aug. 7, 1779.

CLARK, WILLIAM—Born March 5, 1764, at Northampton, Mass.; died liec. 31, 1842, at Northampton, Mass. Married Jernsha Wright; had a son, William, who married Zermah Gleveland; had a grandson, William, who married Annie Miller. *

Enlisted July 13, 1789; discharged Oct. 10, 1789. Served in Capt. Ebenezer Sheldon's company. BROWN, HENRY-Born March 9, 1749, at

Woodstock, Conn.; died Dec. S, 1830, at Enst-ford, Conn. Married Lydia —; had a son, Henry, who married Cynthia Word; had a grandson, Levi H., who married Anna Rich-ardson.* Enlisted in 7th Company of the 3d Reg-

Served as Sergeant in Capt. Jona- lem, Mass.

Marched from East Haddam on the Lexmarine Clark.*

Captain. Served in Col. William Wills's 2d
Regt. of Foot. Pa., 1780

BROWN, JONATHAN—Born 1740, at Reading, Mass.; dled March 14, 1829, at Westminster, Mass. Married Huldah Hawkes; had a
daughter, Huldah, who married David Wyman; had a grandson, Benjamin, who married
Lovey Hazen.*

Served as Sergeant in Capt. John EstaVariet Large Marched on the Lexington Alarm in Capt.

Marched from East Haddam on the Lexington Alarm in Capt. John Willey's company.

**SMITH, MOSES—Born Oct. 15, 1756, at
Exciter, N. H.; died June 19, 1846, at Barre,
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Lovey Hazen.*

Served as Sergeant in Capt. John Estabrook's company, that marched on the Lexington Alarm in Capt. Fayson's company. In November, 1775, was at Gloucester Harbor in Lleut. Moses Bradity out on the Hennington Alarm.

BROWN, JACOB—Born Dec. 7, 1755, at Salisbury, Mass., dled Jun. 19, 1834, at Salisbury, Mass., dled Jun. 19, 1834, at Salisbury, Mass., Married Mchinable Morrili; had a son, Enos, who married Nancy Allen.*

Name on roll of Capt. J. Filisbury's company, August. 1777, as Sergeant, and as Easign in Capt. McNall's company, October, 1778; also Eusign in Capt. Feter Page's company October, 1777, as Sergeant, and as Easign in Capt. Trees Page's company October, 1778, also Eusign in Capt. Tree Page's company October, 1779.

BROWN, ICHOBOD—Born at Cumberland, R. L.; died 1829, at Canandaigua, N.Y. Married Married Fasch Capt.

Fox's head, crased.

L; died 1829, at Canandaigus, N.Y. Mar d Hannah Ballou; had a daughter, Ruby o married Joseph Wills.* Ensign. Served in 1st company of Cum-berland, May, 1779.



Cross formee, or be tween wings agurecrest of Clarke, of Berksbire.

Other crests and



son family will be given from week to week. JOHNSON, LAWRENCE-Born at Lyme,

dore S. Ladd.*

Marched on the Lexington Alarm from Lyne April, 1775, and served under Capt.

Samuel Mather, 1776.

JOHNSON, JUSTUS—Had a daughter, Annah, who married Truman Bronson; had a granddaughter, Sally Marla, who married Chungeey Whitt.*

Enlisted in Universities of the great Nations looking for commercial advantage in the East.

Mr. Frye discussed the origin of the

Chauncey Whitt.*

Enlisted in Capt. Hicock's company Ang. 16, 1776; discharged Sept. 4, 1776. Turned out for the defense of Danhury at Tryon's raid of March, 1777. Received the pension granted to those wounded or disabled in war, JOHNSON, MATHIAS—Born 1729; died 1794. Married Elizabeth —; had a daughter, Mary, who married Koert Vorhees; had a granddaughter, Sarah, who married John Perfine.*

Served as Engine in Capt. Carbott's Served.

Served as Ensign in Capt. Carhart's State (N. J.) troops.

JOHNSON, WILLIAM—Born at Haverbill, Mass.; died, 1831, in New York. Had a daughter, Sarah, who married David Porter; had a granddaughter, Maria, who married Francis

Woodbury.

Served as Sergeant in Capt. Gilman's company. Engaged in the battle of Bunker Hill.

JOHNSON, WILLIS—Born 1744, at Bridgewater, Mass. Married Jemima Smith; had a daugiter, Lydia, who married John Howe; had a granddaughter, Rebekah, who married Tyrannus Hipiey.

Served in Capt. Joseph Burt's company, Col. Samuel Ashley's regiment. Marched to Ticonderoga.

lina; died in Clinton Co., Ohlo. Married Ann Varnum; had a daughter, Ann, who married Benajah Nordyke.*

Enlisted for one year in Capt. James Read's company, Col. Thomas Clark's 1st N. C. Regt.



Dexter arm, embowed, erminols, Cuffed, argent, hand of Smith, Durham. Other crests and

10, 1773. Served as Sergeant in Capt. Jonathan Heart's company, in the regiment commanded by Marquis La Fayette. Paid from February to Nevember, 1781.

BROWN, JACOB—Born Feb. 12, 1763, at Charlton, Mass. died Feb. 29, 1844, at Charlton, Mass. died Feb. 29, 1844, at Charlton, Mass. Married Mary Weids; had a daughter, Augusta, who married Enoch Bouton; had a granddaughter, Mina A., who married. James S. Garlock.

Marched to Springfield in company commanded by Lieut. Taylor, June 5, 1780. Distairaged Dec. 16, 1780.

BROWN, JAMES—Born May, 1742. Had a granddaughter, Margaret Eaton, who matried Samnel S. Neale; had a great-grandson, Charles S., who matried Eliza Marlin Clark.

Captain. Served in Col. William Wills's 2d Marched from East Haddam on the Lexington Alarm in Capt. John Willey's company.

Fox's head, erased, gules-crest of Williams, Wales.

Other crests and records of the Willlams family will be given from week to week.

son, George, who married Mary McDonald; had a grandson, John, who married Mary Sherburne.*

Captain. Served in Col. Edward Proctor's regiment.

CLARK, MOSES—Born in Massachuseits; died February, 1833, at Guilford, N. Y.

Served three years, 1777-1780, as soldier, part of the time in Capt. Thomas Wheeler's company, enlisting Aug. 3, 1778.

CLARK, NATHAN—Born Feb. 5, 1747, at Northampton, Mass.; thed Sept. 17, 1834, at Westhampton, Mass. Married Eunice Pomerors and served up and verified.

State troops.

State troops.

State troops.

State troops.

Generally the feunders of American families had a number of sons and daughters and many grand and great-grand-children. To print in these columns all the lines of descent would occup under space. The one line of descent given here has been fully verified, and is thought to be sufficient for descendants of other lines to identify this ancesior as being theirs also. In most cases the lirest knowledge of aucestry is simply a hint or probability. This must be followed up and verified.

CONGRESS

A Synopsis of the Proceedings of Both Branches.

A summary of the first week's doings in Congress shows that the Army Reorganization bill and the Oleomargarine bill passed the House, and that the Commit-

ways of commerce and hold them practi-cally to the exclusion of this country.

Last year of all the enormous exports and imports of the United States, only 9 per cent, was carried in American bottoms. Last year, Mr. Frye said, the United States paid to foreign Nations principally Great Britain and Germany-\$500,000 a day for doing carrying trade work for this country. He could not see how any Senator or other observer could be blind to this condition. He pointed out that during the war with Spain the United States was forced to search the Coan. Married Grace Harris; had a son, bear over for auxiliary cruisers and transpantel, who married Heity Huatiy; had a ports, the only reason for such a condition S Lett's the coal transpant of the coal of th

States and expressed the opinion that a great maritime Nation like this might as

well be without a Constitution as to be without shipyards.

Mr. Frye showed how much greater was the cost of building and operating ships under the American flag. If these expenses were not greater, he said, there would be no excuse for the pending bill seed its fewardston would fall. He are and its foundation would fall. He pre-sented, therefore, an array of figures to prove that it cost not only more to op-struct American ships, but more to opprove that it cost not only more to conderoga.

JOHNSTON, GIDEON—Married Mary Allen; had a daughter, Ursula, who married John Pillow; had a grandson, Gideon Johnston, who married Anne Payne.*

Served as Captain of a Virginia State Regl.

Served as Captain of a Virginia State Regl. ain had an advantage of from \$4.50 to \$5 per gross ton over American ships in the JOHNSON, THOMAS—Born in North Caro-expense of construction and operation.

> showed that by the terms of the measure a 10-knot vessel out for 175 days would draw \$15,000 a year beyond the cost of her coal and handling and that the amount grasping a broken of the subsidy would in percentage dimin-sword, ppr., or.—crest ish with the increase of the speed of the

ship.
"I understand," said Mr. Clay, "that records of the Smith
the 10-knot and 12-knot ships which carry
the agricultural products of the country
do not receive more than one-third the from week to week.

smith, JESE – Born April 13, 1856, at
Lexington, Mass.; died June 4, 1844, at SaLexington, Mass.; died June 4, 1844, at SaLexingto "And I was showing," responded Mr. Frye, "that the low-speed vessels were Served as minute-man in the battles of fits from the subsidy and not the fast

the passenger ships." Senator Vest gave notice that he would offer an amendment providing for the re peal of such existing laws "as either pro-hibit or restrict citizens of the United States from purchasing ships built in other countries to be used in the foreign carrying trade of the United States or which impose taxes, burdens or restric tions on such ships when owned by Amer-ican citizens, which are not imposed on ships built in the United States." In addition to the repealing provision the amendment makes it lawful "for all citizens of the United States to buy ships built in whole or in part in any foreign country and have them registered as ship of the United States." When so regis-tered these foreign-built ships are under the terms of the amendment to be entitled to all the rights and subjected to the same regulations as those governing ships built in the United States and

owned by citizens of this country. In the House the session was Several minor bills were passed on a call of committees.

In the Senate on Wednesday considera-tion of the Ship, Subsidy bill was re-sumed. Mr. Frye stated that remarkable statements had been made concerning the amount of the subsidy to be paid, the fig-ures having been put at \$30,000,000 and \$50,000,000, rud even as high as \$100,000,000 a year. "But," said he, "there is no method whatever in the madness of the

critics of the bill."

The limit of 9,000,000 in the subsidy would not be reached for at least five years, as within that period there would not be enough vessels to draw the full amount of the subsidy. When the limit of 9,000,000 is reached the bill provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall reduce the amount of the subsidy paid of it by army officers and others in an

Other crests and records of the Clarke family will be given from neek to week.

CLARR, PARKEE-Born October, 1752, in No. 1740,

some preliminary wrangling, which was and it is understood it was also stated that caused by an unspecies of light that the constraint of general behave in each side occupied a side occupied place the decomptarine bill. Two hours of general schaffenn each side occupied a large portion of the session, during which Representative McLail, of Massachusetts, a Republican amounced his opposition to the measure. Col. Hepburn, of Iowa, argued for some amendments to the bill, and in connection with provisions for the Quartermaster's Department engaged in some keen criticism of the American campaign before Sautting. McCall was one paign before Sautingo. McCall was one of the Republican bolters against the Porto Rican tariff bill. H attacked the en-

by Stong and Agent and Consultation of the Vertice of the Sentent took up the Ship Subsidy bill and considered in the Sentent took up the Ship Subsidy bill and considered in the Sentent took up the Ship Subsidy bill and considered in the Sentent took up the Ship Subsidy bill and considered in the Sentent took up the Ship Subsidy bill and considered in the Sentent took up the Ship Subsidy bill and considered in the Sentent took up the Ship Subsidy bill and considered in the Sentent on the Hay-Pauncefold the Sentent on Theorem 1. The Sentent on Theorem 1. The Sentent on Theorem 2. The

terest to remain in the Philippines. There was no community of interest between the people of those islands and the United States, and they were almost as far as the poles asunder. No advocate of retaining the Philippines had been daring enough to maintain that they should be a part of our political system. In conclusion, Mr. McCall pleaded that in deal-

ing with the Philippines we pursue the American precedents, and said:

"The time has come when we can frank-ly declare our purposes. Let us give those people those assurances which our history inspires. Let us tell them that we will aid them for one year, or for five if need be, in setting up a Government of their own, symbolized by their own flag, and we will leave them all that is most glorious in the meaning of another flag, liberty, independence and self-gov

rnment. There were no demonstrations throughout Mr. McCall's speech, but when he fin shed the Democrats gave him a rous ng

ound of applause. The subject of imperialism was threshed over by several speakers. Mr. Cochran of Missouri, charged that the avowed pur ose of the Administration to use an arm of 60,000 to enforce its mandates in th Philippines was the very essence of im-perialism. He declared it to be his opin-ion that no army that marched on the face of the earth could accomplish the subjehe could see no reason why any man of the earth could accomplish the subjection of the Philippines. Their geographic referred to the shippards of the United cal position made them practically independent of outside control

Mr. Kleberg, of Texas, announced his unalterable opposition to an increase of the standing army, and Mr. McClellan, of New York, said be regretted that he was unable to vote for the bill, because a was made to vote for the bill, because as a reorganization feature it was the best army bill ever proposed. If it had stopped at reorganization he might have supported it, but he could not bring himself to vote

for a standing army of 100,000 men.

Mr. Parker, of New Jersey, a member of the Military Committee, in support of the bill, declared that lodging discretion in the President to expand the army was in the President to expand the army was not an innovation, and cited several his toric occasions, notally during the Administrations of Washington and Jefferson, while the United States and France were on the verge of war, when Congress conferred upon the Fresident discretionary power to expand the army.

Mr. Hull, in closing the general debate, declared that Mr. McCall had misapprehended the purpose of the bill. The President of the content of the con

declared that Mr. McCall had misappre-hended the purpose of the bill. The Pres-ident under the treaty of Paris must as-sert the sovereignty of the United State-over the Philippine Islands. As long a-the islands were ours we must enforce our authority. the islands were ours we must enforce our authority or disgrace ourselves in the eyeof the world. The people of the United States must decide how long our authority there shall exist. So far as he personally was concerned he believed that our sovereignty over the Philippines would continue as long as the Republic endured.

"Why do you seek to provide for a permanent army?" asked Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, "Why do you not limit its existence to the Philippine war?"

Mississippi, "Why do you not limit it existence to the Philippine war?"
"Because we desire the army of the United States to do whatever necessity may require," replied Mr. Hull.
"Honestly, now," persisted Mr. Will
mans, "independently of the Philippin

question, do you not want a permaner army of 96,000 men for other purposes 'No, most emphatically no," answere Mr. Hull.

In the Senate on Thursday routine mat ters were considered.

The Senate Commerce Committee ac-cepted two amendments to the Ship Sub-sidy bill. Gne of these compels a vesse-to carry at least 50 per cent, of its ton nage in cargo on leaving a United States-port, or no subsidy will be paid for the trip. The second amendment relates to the admittance of foreign-built vessels to the benefits of the subsidy, and provide the admittance of foreign-built vessels to the benefits of the subsidy, and provide that every vessel having a foreign but tom, before being paid one cent in sub-sidy, must be represented by a vessel of similar sped and tonnage built in an American yard. No foreign-built vessel not coming within the limits of the bilan be admitted to American registry. Al foreign-built vessels admitted to the sub-sidy must be classed as Λ 1, and can only

receive 50 per cent, of the bounty provided for American vessels, In the House there was a political stan pede against the army canteen, during consideration of the Army bill. There was a splendid flow of oratory, and statesmer yied with each other for opportunity to deliver impassioned utterances. Gen. Grosvenor led the way with a narrative of his conviction that the abolition of the canteen was wrong, but that he she vote the other way because the country wanted it. A few Republicans and als a few Democrats faced the music boldl and pleaded the benefits of the cantee

thority. Shortly after the adoption of the ant Shortly after the adoption of canteen amendment the Army Reorgani zation bill was passed by a vote of 166 to 133. Three Democrats—Messrs, Hall, of the control of the contr 133. Three Democrats-Messrs, Hall, of Pennsylvania, and Underhill and Clayton of New York—voted with the Republicans for the bill, and Mr. McCall, of Massachusetts, with the Democrats against it Otherwise it was a strict party vote.

The canteen section absolutely prohibit the sale of intoxicants at military posts and was adopted by a vote of 159 to 51.

In the House on Friday the Grou bill to tax oleomargarine passed by an overwhelming vote of 196 to 92. It is said that while the vote does not really represent the actual sentiment of the House, the pressure from dairy interests and from rural regions was so powerful that few members outside the city constit-nencies dared oppose the bill. A few men like Gen. Grosvenor, declared they could not do violence to their consciences by set ting such a precedent in legislation, and voted against the bill. There was an ef-fort to pass a substitute that would pro-vide for adequate labeling of oleomargarine to prevent all possibility of its be sold as butter, but, while it had some fluential advocates, it was defeated by 11: to 178. The opposition to the Grout bill was based almost entirely on its drastic

Gen. Grout, of Vermont, managed the measure on the floor, and Representative Lorimer, of Chicago, in whose district a large portion of the oleomargarine con-sumed in the United States is manufactured, led the opposition.

The House on Saturday devoted itself to culogics of the late Representative Harmer.

In the Senate on Monday, Dec. 10, the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was discussed in Executive session. Senator Frye made the statement that Mr. Hay would not resign if the Senate amended the treaty,

In the House the Legislative, Executive and Judicial appropriation bill was passed in three hours. The bill carries \$24, 496,308.

Take Laxative Bromo Quintne Tableta. All druggist refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grore' signature is on each box. 25c. CHAT OF THE CORRIDORS.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Commander Reese, of the Departmen of Nebraska, G. A. R., while in the city with the members of the Veterans' Pa-

triotic League, said to a representative ernment if a colonial policy were persisted in. The bill proposed a standing army of practically 100,000 men. Such a number, he said, was not needed. A temporary provision should be made for the Philippines, and the character of the bill made it important to discuss what the ultimate policy of the country with reference to the army should be. The Government should have declared at the outset a policy in the Philippines similar to that declared in Cuba.

Our system of Government was manifestly unfit for a colonial policy, and that of THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE: the Platte and one from the north. The veterans generally seem to strongly favor D. E. Thompson for the Senator from the south of the river. He is too young to have been in the army, but he has always had a very warm side for the comrades, and they like him. He is a first-class man in every way. He grew up as a railroad man, and became one of the leading mer in the C., B. & Q. R. R. He left the road about 10 years ago to go into pri vate business, and has been very success ful. He has large interests in the State is a man of broad views, and would make an excellent Senator."

In a bulky volume of 292 pages, which the Secretary of War has sent to Congress, he estimates the amount which Maj. E. G. Rathbone "ilegally, corruptly and extravagantly" took out of the Cuban posextravagantly took out of the Cuban pos-tal revenues at \$69,619.21. This does not include the money stolen by Neely and others, and for which no account is ren-dered. The details of expenditures show that Rathbone took the Cuban funds to supply all his personal wants, even to the furnishing of his house and the repairing and improving of other people's houses. For instance, one Mme, Jorrins was given bath tubs and washstands and other hor hold necessities, while Rathbone's coach man must have lived like a prince. coachman's house rent, amounting to \$110 each month, was paid by Rathbone, and he was also supplied with clothes, hats and boots. Rathbone's footman also fared sumptuously, the Cuban funds being liberally drawn upon for his expenses.

Washington is suffering an unusually high death rate from toboid fever, due it is believed, from microles in the Pomae water.

Mrs. Washington McLean died at her residence on Connecticut avenue and K street last Sunday morning, at the age of 72. She was the widow of Washington McLean, owner of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and mother of John R. McLean, the pres-ent owner. One of the daughters is the wife of Rear-Admiral Ludlow, and the other the wife of Admiral Dewey.

The Presbyterian Revision Committee which ex-President Harrison is a member, was in session in Washington last week, and unanimously concluded that the Thurch desires some change in its credal datement, but that this shall in no apair the integrity of the system of doc trine contained in the Confession of Faith." Many Presbyteries desire a resision of the present Confession. Th safter now goes to the General Assembly,

The total receipts of the Post Office De-artment last year were \$102,354,579, and be expenditures \$107,740,267, leaving a eficit of \$5,385,688.

Dec. 7 the entire Iowa delegation in Congress, including Speaker Henderson, united in a petition to the Secretary of he Navy to name one of the new gunonts Dubuque.

The bill authorizing the appointment of epresentative Boutelle, of Maine, as a copresentative Boutelle, of Maine, as a 'aptain on the retired list of the Navy, pon his resignation from Congress, was avorably reported Dec. 7 by the House 'ommittee on Naval Affairs, over which apt. Boutelle presided until his present tapt. Boutene pressais duth ins present diffiction. Capt. Boutelle was one of the nost gallant of the volunter officers of the Navy during the rebellion. He was Sail-ing Master of the double-ender Sassacus at the time of her famous ramming of the ebel ram Albemarle, which exploit cam to near being a crowning success. He was in early advocate of the project of ramraise for his bravery and activity during the encounter. The pay of a retired captain is \$4,125 a year.

Senator Harris, of Kansas, who is a tember of the Senate Committee on Miliary Affairs, is opposed to a permanent in-rease of the standing army of the United tates, but is inclined to favor as a substitute for such increase an extension for two years of the law under which the resent military organization was estab Wisconsin— McKinley

While the Postoffice Department has while the Postoffice Department has anot made an announcement of policy to govern changes of fourth-class postmasters during the next four years, it can be dated that the Department prefers that there be no more changes than the interests of the service require, and that especially in the Southern States fourthlass postmasters will continue to serve during the next four years of the admin-stration, unless there is some good cause for making a change. It is understood that no fixed policy will be adopted to govra changes among Presidential postmas

Commander John Reese, of the Depart ment of Nebraska, G. A. R., was in the city last week with the delegation of the Veterans' Patriotic League, in which he rendered splendid service in the last campaign. He served in the 113th Ohio and is a lawyer by profession. He resides at Broken Bow, Neb.

Comrade William B. Cox, 1st D. C. ied at Providence Hospital, in this city November 25. He came of outriotic an cestry. His great-grandfather, Richard Anderson, was a Lieutenant in the Mary and troops in the Revolution, and hi ather and grandfather served in the war of 1812. He was one of the loyal men of the District who took up arms at the beinning of the rebellion and served through ie war. He was a member of Lincoln

Senator Pettigrew says that he is going o talk the Subsidy Bill to death. The It prohibits cruel and unusual punish-ments, and this will be inflicted on the whole country.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says tha there is a "revulsion of sentiment about retaining the Philippines," The revulsion is in the nature of the Irishman's "retrate oward the inimy."

Lieut, W. J. Calvert, Assistant Sur

geon, has been ordered to Hong Kong to study bubonic plague. HOLIDAY RATES. Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

On account of the Christmas and New Year holidays the Baltimore & Ohio R. R

BARGAIN SALE REMNANTS SILK RIBBONS



BEAUTIFUL SILK RIBBONS

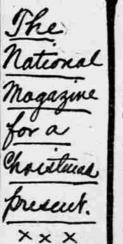
ed BARGAIN OFFER. These beautiful suits OUR CUT PRICES will sell

refully asserted packages of Silk Ribbons, asserted colors, no remnants less than one goods.

I package for \$6 cents, eliver, or \$6 cents in ocent stances. Carefully packed in bores, pompaid, upo

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Bryan 81,142

Bryan's plurality in 1896... 72,591

McKinley's planality 96,000

Yates (Governor), Rep. 580,198 Alschuler (Governor), Dem. . . 518,966

Yates's plurality 61,232

McKinley's vote in 1896..... 607,130 Bryan's vote in 1896...... 464,632

Bryan 351,913 Barker 4,244

Bryan's planslity 37,830

Bryan's plurality in 1896. . . 58,727

 Debs
 7,084

 Malloney
 531

 LaFollette (Gov. R.)
 264,420

McKinley's plurality 106,002 McKinley's plurality in 1896 102,612

Bryan 475,882

McKinley's plurality 68,036 McKinley's plurality in 1896 47,497

 Bryan
 162,601

 Populist vote
 102,416

 Democratic vote
 60,185

McKinley's plurality 23,354 Bryan's plurality in 1896 . . . 12,260

ew Jersey— McKinley

McKinley

McKinley's plurality

McKinley's plurality..... 98,352 McKinley's plurality in 1896. 65,552

Brynu 39,544 Woolley 1,542 Barker 339

McKinley's plurality 14,986

Bryan

McKinley

People's
Socialist
United Christian

outh Dakota— McKinley

Massachusetts-

159,291

543.918

7,182 4,600 2,704

13675

1,643

239.083

McKinley's vote in 1896..... 304,940

Bryan's vote in losti......

Bryan Woolley

Bohmrich (Gov., D.).....

McKinley

McKinley's plurality in 1896. 295,072

McKinley's plurality ...

Nebraska-

Maryland-

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for years. Send your 50c. to-day—while in price \$1.00 a year after Jan. 1. Address The National Magazine, 91 Bedford St., Boston. The Official Vote. 57,456 44,833 McKinley McKinley 121,835 2,345 1,906 Bryan 114,013 Social Democrats McKinley's plurality 7,822 Dietrich (Governor), Rep. . . 113,879 Poynter (Governor), Fusion . . . 113,018 1,066 51,914 Rogers (Dem., Gov.)..... 53,574 McKinley's plurality 12,613 Dietrich's plurality ennsylvania-The Chinese Situation McKinley The Chinese situation became once more decidedly strained last week, and gloomy Bryan 421,232 Woolley 27,908 views were expressed as to the prospects of the success of the negotiations. Mean-Maloney

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ters at Peking had a meeting on Dec. 4, which was generally accepted by the world as unproductive. Minor points undoubtedly were not cleared up, but Mr. Conger, the United States Minister, said after the meeting:

"Apparently it is the desire of all to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion. Personally, I am satisfied with the results of 4.582 McKinley's plurality 13,941

while outrages by Chinese, both Boxers and Imperial troops, continued against na-tive and foreign Christians. The Minis-

the proceedings today."

Conferences were being held in other countries whose Governments are conof foreign affairs and our representatives and amendments in Secretary Hay's recent note and the notes of the other Powers. The spirit between the Powers seemed Bryan's plurality 36,142

McKinley's vote in 1896..... 37,512 Bryan's vote in 1896...... 110,103 very friendly. On Dec. 5 it was announced at the State Department that Great Britain and Germany had accepted the views of Sec-597,965 retary Hay and agreed to modify the demands upon China in accordance with bi suggestion that the original demand will not be presented in the form of an ulti-matum, nor would the Powers require the execution of the Princes, nor impose an indemnity so large as to be beyond the ability of China to pay. Russia, France and Japan accepted the policy of the United States from the beginning, but Great Britain has exhibited reluctance, while Germany has been antagonistic. Therefore, this agreement cleared the situntion materially, so far as the Powers'

side of the proposition was concerned. C the Ministers at Peking on Dec. 4, and as soon as it was known Secretary Hay cabled Mr. Conger authorization to sign the agreement on behalf of the States. It is understood that on the other points the French proposition has formed the basis of the agreement. The foreign envoys, holding another meeting on Dec. 5, took up the question whether the joint note should be considered an ultimatum or further negotiations should be conducted with the Chinese. The United States, Russia and Japan favored the latter course, and the other envoys desired to onsult their respective home Governments.

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